Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1962

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	122,455
Grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	40,600
Lemons	15,064	18,230	14,140	16,500

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH, 1962 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per harv. acre Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre 1961	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	
Winter	27.7	23.5	21.9	156.8	211.4	193.1	4,327	4,967	4,229	
	Acreage planted		Inten-tions	Yield per planted acre			Production			
Early Spring	26.5	25.5	24.1	139.5	182.4	---	3,691	4,650		Apr. 10
Late Spring	162.0	138.2	115.4	150.2	202.8	---	23,833	28,023		May 10
Early Summer	115.2	99.5	92.9	109.9	155.7	---	12,423	15,496		June 11

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK Average 1951-60	MILK 1961	MILK 1962	EGGS Average 1951-60	EGGS 1961	EGGS 1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	9,213	9,862	10,118	5,260	5,180	5,275

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (2-62)
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1962

January Weather Severely Cold

While temperatures ran the full gamut from bitter cold to balmy spring, January will be remembered longest for the widespread below normal readings. The month opened with above normal temperatures over most of the Nation except for the extreme South and the New England States, where a late December cold wave still lingered. Repeated waves of Arctic air swept across the country during the second and third weeks of the month bringing record low readings to the mid-continent area and freezing temperatures to practically all parts of the Nation. Damage to tender crops was severe in southern regions while snow cover minimized crop losses in northern areas. Precipitation varied, with most areas receiving near normal amounts of moisture. The largest area of above-normal rainfall occurred in the Southeast where heavy January rains followed above-normal December precipitation, keeping soils saturated, and many streams at flood stage. Central and Southern Texas and the Florida Peninsula missed most of the rains, and soils are becoming dry. Snow accompanied the cold air movement but there were no severe general storms or widespread blizzard conditions. Snow fall extended as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. Snow cover gave protection to crops in most northern areas during the severe low temperature periods but a warming trend at the end of the month brought rapid melting and removed much of the cover from winter grains.

Winter Vegetable Prospects Decline During January

Production of winter vegetables is expected to be 12 percent less than last year and 4 percent under average. The current forecast is 9 percent below a month ago due chiefly to losses in Texas. Significant declines from last year are indicated for cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes and celery. The only vegetables showing material increases over 1961 are carrots, sweet corn and spinach. Freezing temperatures on January 9 through 12 caused substantial losses in Texas for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots and lettuce. Low January temperatures caused little damage in Arizona but brought some reduction to the California lettuce crop. Freezing temperatures extended into Florida vegetable areas on January 3 and 4 and also on the 13th. In spite of the varied freeze damage, most vegetables made a good recovery during the last half of the month, and overall Florida vegetable prospects are improved from a month ago.

Winter Potato Outlook Improves Slightly

Improved yield prospects for late planted acreage in Florida added to the expected winter potato production. However, the current forecast of 4,229,000 hundredweight is 15 percent smaller than last year and 2 percent less than average. Harvest of a fair to good quality crop in the Everglades is nearing completion, while harvest is underway in other Florida areas. The California potatoharvest was slowed by January precipitation. Growers of early summer potatoes expect to plant 7 percent less acreage than last year and 19 percent below average.

Freezes Lower Citrus Output 6 Percent

Estimated production of citrus is down 6 percent from the forecast a month earlier with oranges off 4 percent and grapefruit 13 percent. Even so, production of oranges is expected to be 5 percent larger than in 1960-61, but that of grapefruit 6 percent smaller. Compared with last year, there are more lemons, limes, and tangelos, but fewer tangerines. These crops suffered no appreciable freeze damage. Freezing temperatures occurred in all citrus States during late December or January but California and Arizona had no significant losses. In Florida, Texas, and Louisiana, production was cut back. In Texas, trees suffered heavy damage, but it is still too early to have an accurate appraisal of tree loss.

Fall Sown Grains Retarded

Snow cover was generally adequate in most areas of the important Central Plains States during the period of extremely low temperatures. Uncovered wheat fields in South Dakota were frozen back, but acreage losses are expected to be light because of the good fall growth. Some wind erosion was reported in sandy areas of western Nebraska and north central Kansas. Wheat was also frozen back in southern Oklahoma and in Texas but most acreage is expected to revive. Winter oats and barley were more severely damaged and some acreage was lost in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Winter grains survived the low temperatures of mid-January in the East North Central and North Atlantic areas but subsequent thawing and freezing has brought the threat of smothering losses from ice covering especially in low spots in fields. Growth of winter grains was retarded by low temperatures in the southeast but adequate to excessive moisture set the stage for rapid growth as soon as temperatures moderate. In the Pacific Northwest considerable acreage was seeded late and was in poor condition to meet the low temperatures. Some reseeding will be necessary particularly in southeastern Washington and eastern Oregon where snow cover was inadequate.

Livestock Dip Heavily into Feed Supplies

Above normal feeding of hay and grains was required in most areas of the country to maintain livestock in good condition. In the range areas, shrink or loss of weight was a little greater than usual, but no exceptional losses of older animals were reported. The weather was hard on newborn calves and lambs and death losses are expected to be somewhat higher than usual. Open weather and light snow cover in the Northern Plains area reduced the need for supplemental feeding and helped stretch the drought shortened roughage supplies. Heavy snow cover in the central Corn Belt States prevented the pasturing of corn and other crop residues. Local areas, especially in northern Missouri report short feed grain supplies because of inability to harvest corn due to wet fields and heavy snow. In the eastern Corn Belt, feed supplies are plentiful but rapid changes in temperature have added to losses of small pigs and increased the incidence of respiratory diseases in older hogs. Low temperatures across the southern areas of the country held back the growth of grain and other winter forage crops. Heavy supplemental feeding was required, but feed supplies were abundant.

Milk and Egg Production Above Year Earlier

Milk production during January was about 3 percent above January 1961, and 10 percent larger than the 1951-60 average for the month. January egg production was 2 percent greater than a year earlier, as increases in all other regions overshadowed a decline in the North Central States. The Nation's laying flock and rate of lay each averaged 1 percent above January 1961. Farmers reported plans to purchase 1 percent more replacement chicks than in 1961, with increases indicated in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western States nearly offset by decreases in the North Central and North Atlantic regions.

CITRUS: The forecast for the 1961-62 citrus crop is down 6 percent from a month ago as the result of late December and January freezes. Florida, Texas, and Louisiana suffered a cutback in production. Loss of grapefruit was considerably greater than that of oranges. California and Arizona had freezing temperatures, but there was no significant loss of fruit. Tree damage in Texas was heavy, but it does not appear to be a repetition of the 1951 disaster. It is still too early to have an accurate appraisal of the tree loss.

The orange crop is now estimated at 122 million boxes, 4.5 million below the January 1 estimate but still 5 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop. Harvest is running well ahead of last year with 44.9 million boxes picked by February 1, compared with 39.6 million a year earlier. A larger crop, a somewhat earlier season, and a concentrated effort to salvage freeze-damaged oranges contributed to this greater utilization. Up to February 1, processors have used 30.6 million boxes and 14.3 million have gone for fresh market, while a year ago at the same date processors had used 26.2 million boxes and 13.4 million had been used as fresh fruit.

Production of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is estimated at 64 million boxes, about 300,000 less than estimated a month age, but still 2 percent greater than last year's crop. The Florida Temple orange estimate is down 1 million boxes, but even after taking into account freeze losses, the estimate for other Early and Midseason oranges in Florida is 1 million boxes higher than a month ago. The U.S. Valencia crop is now estimated at 58.5 million boxes, down 4.2 million boxes from a month ago as the result of freezing temperatures. Harvest had not commenced at the time of the freeze; thus salvage of damaged fruit was very limited. The present estimate is 8 percent above last year's crop, although 2 percent below average.

Production of grapefruit is now forecast at 40.6 million boxes, 6 million boxes or 13 percent below the January 1 forecast, and 6 percent below last year's crop. Heaviest loss occurred in Texas, where practically all of the unharvested fruit was destroyed by the freeze. By February 1, about 16.6 million boxes of grapefruit had been harvested, principally in Florida. This compares with 14.9 million boxes a year earlier. Fresh market use has accounted for 10.9 million boxes, and processors took 5.7 million. A year ago neither fresh use nor processing was quite this high.

The lemon crop is forecast at 16.5 million boxes, 5 percent smaller than last month but 17 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above average. The decline from last month results primarily from failure to size and premature coloring, which necessitates earlier picking. By February 1, approximately 4.4 million boxes or slightly more than one-fourth of the crop had been picked. A year ago, 2.4 million boxes, or 17 percent of the crop had been picked.

Harvest of Florida citrus, including salvage of freeze-damaged fruit, has been heavy since the December 29-30 freeze, with weather generally favorable for these operations. In salvaging freeze damaged fruit, drops which normally would not have been picked up have been utilized. Recovery of these additional oranges was an important factor in offsetting the freeze loss of oranges. By February 1, slightly more than one-third of the Early and Mid-season trees remained to be picked. Most Valencias are immature and drops cannot be salvaged. Valencias which were damaged but did not drop are expected to develop dryness. Freeze damage to Florida grapefruit was not as great as to oranges, but it did contribute to an already heavy drop of fruit.

The cold weather of late December and early January caused damage to leaves and small wood in many interior areas of Florida, especially on young trees. The west coast and the Indian River areas escaped any appreciable fruit or tree damage.

The freeze-damage survey made during the week ending January 20 shows the following condition of fruit remaining on the trees at that time.

Condition of Florida Citrus Remaining
on trees January 20, 1962
Classified by Amount of Internal Cold Damage (Percent)

Crop	No apparent internal damage	Damage allowable in U. S. Grades 1 and 2 (marketable as fresh fruit)	Damage beyond range of fresh fruit use
Early and Mid-season oranges			
Regular bloom	65	19	16
Late bloom	69	18	13
Valencia oranges			
Regular bloom	69	18	13
Late bloom	50	20	30
Temple oranges			
Regular bloom	58	22	20
Late bloom	60	16	24
Tangerines			
Regular bloom	83	10	7
Late bloom	76	11	13
All Grapefruit			
Regular bloom	87	10	3
Late bloom	82	12	6
Pink Seedless Grapefruit			
Regular bloom	79	12	9
Late bloom	75	20	5
Seedless and other			
Regular bloom	89	9	2
Late bloom	83	11	6

In Texas freezing temperatures of January 9 through 12 virtually wiped out the 1961-62 citrus crop, with a loss of about 40 percent of the total orange crop and two-thirds of the grapefruit. At the time of the freeze nearly 80 percent of the Early and Midseason oranges had been picked, but harvest of Valencias had not started. Processors salvaged as much of the fruit as possible, particularly Valencia oranges, and a very limited quantity of fruit was salvaged for fresh market. By the end of January, salvage operations were practically complete.

All trees were completely defoliated, and twigs were killed back 18 to 24 inches. Bark splitting was heavy in the eastern half of the Rio Grande Valley. Large limbs and trunks show promise of recovery in most groves, but a more accurate appraisal of tree damage must await new growth development. At the time of the 1951 freeze, there was more active tree growth which made trees highly susceptible to damage. Prior to the January 1962 freeze, cool weather induced enough dormancy that trees apparently were more able to withstand freezing temperatures. At the end of January no new growth had appeared. Irrigation was being withheld so growth would not be stimulated and thus be susceptible to damage from subsequent low temperatures.

California experienced freezing temperatures between January 21 and 24. Heaters, wind machines, and water were used to prevent frost damage to the citrus. Freeze damage to oranges was minor. In southern California, strong winds of January 23 caused scarring and droppage of Navels. At the same time in central California, low temperatures caused some slush ice but no solid ice in Valencias; thus there was no serious tissue injury. Valencias are becoming fully colored. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit continues, with utilization running ahead of a year ago. The crop suffered light freeze damage in December but none in January. Harvest of lemons was heavy during January and is expected to increase during February and March. Much of the fruit is coloring at small sizes, and will be picked before it has made the desired size growth. Cold weather during December and January caused the loss of button sized fruit which would have matured for summer harvest. Winds caused some dropping and scarring of lemons. Rains the last week of January helped the soil moisture situation in California citrus areas.

Arizona citrus escaped with only minor damage from the low temperatures of January 11 and 12. There was some dropping of fruit, but processors apparently will be able to utilize this. Navels and miscellaneous oranges as well as lemons were nearly all harvested by the end of January.

About three-fourths of the Louisiana orange crop had already been harvested, but the freeze of January 10-12 destroyed nearly all fruit remaining on trees. Damage to trees is believed to be heavy.

POTATOES: Production of winter crop potatoes is now forecast at 4,229,000 hundredweight, 15 percent less than the 1961 crop and 2 percent below average. An increase of 74,000 hundredweight over the January 1 estimate is predicted as the result of improved yield prospects in Florida. In Dade County, Florida, low temperatures of late December and early

January slowed growth of potatoes in that area, causing a better set of tubers of more uniform size. Later plantings are expected to have better yields and uniformity of tuber size than the early portion of the crop. Harvest in Dade County was expected to start the first week of February. In colder locations, around Fort Myers, some fields which were not quite mature in early January sustained some damage and may not size fully. Digging in this area is underway. Harvest of a fair to good quality crop in the Everglades is nearing completion. In California, harvest continues at a slow rate in the Perris-Hemet districts of Riverside County and in all producing areas of the southern San Joaquin Valley. Digging was interrupted several times during January by precipitation in many California producing areas.

Growers of early summer potatoes reported intentions to plant 92,900 acres in 1962, 7 percent below the 1961 acreage and 19 percent below average. Texas is the only State where reports indicate an increase in plantings over 1961. Declines are indicated for all other States except Georgia.

Very little plowing was accomplished on the Eastern Shore of Virginia during January. With favorable weather, planting will become active in the southern part of the Shore by mid-February. Soil moisture conditions are favorable for early planting in Texas, and planting is expected to get under way about mid-March. In California, planting has started and will continue through March.

Estimates of acreage planted or intended plantings for each of the four early seasonal groups--winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer--are smaller than the acreage planted in 1961. The reduction is general in nearly all States. The total for the four groups, winter crop acreage for harvest plus intended plantings for the other three early groups, is down 11 percent from last year.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,275 million eggs during January, compared with 5,180 million eggs a year earlier--an increase of 2 percent. Increases were 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West, and 1 percent in North Atlantic States. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 3 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North Central regions.

The ra of egg production per layer in January was 17.1, compared with the January 1961 rate of 17.0 and the January 1951-60 average of 15.6. Increases in rate from last year were 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the East North Central regions. In the West North Central, South Central and the West a 1 percent decrease occurred.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 307,970,000 layers during January, compared with 305,010,000 layers during January 1961--an increase of 1 percent. Increases of 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, and 5 percent in the West more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

The number of layers on February 1, 1962, totaled 305,603,000--1 percent more than a year earlier. Layer numbers compared with last year were up 7 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in the South Central and in the West. Numbers decreased 5 percent in the North Atlantic.

3 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central regions. Layers on the Nations' farms January 1, 1962 totaled 310,345,000 compared with 308,252,000 (revised) a year earlier.

The February 1 rate of lay was 55.4 eggs per 100 layers compared with 55.9 eggs on February 1, 1961. Decreases in rate of lay were 7 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West, and 2 percent in the West North Central States. Adverse weather conditions over most of the country, particularly the South Central region, resulted in a reduction in the rate of lay. In the North Atlantic region, rate of lay was up 6 percent and in the South Atlantic, up 1 percent, while in the East North Central States there was no change.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1951-60 (Av.)	56,302	63,750	91,972	34,418	51,043	37,200	334,686
1961 1/	48,354	50,857	74,330	39,807	47,467	40,960	301,775
1962	45,908	49,487	73,648	42,667	50,470	43,423	305,603
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60 (Av.)	54.2	53.8	54.0	48.5	42.8	55.1	51.9
1961	54.2	57.2	59.1	54.8	48.3	60.3	55.9
1962	57.5	57.4	57.9	55.6	45.0	58.6	55.4
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Dec.1,1961 1/	47,495	50,412	74,554	43,222	50,698	43,072	309,453
Jan.1,1962 1/	47,294	50,529	75,024	43,324	51,148	43,026	310,345
Feb.1,1962	45,908	49,487	73,648	42,667	50,470	43,423	305,603

1/ Revised.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year, farmers plan to buy 1 percent more replacement chicks than in 1961. Increases of 9 percent in the South Atlantic, 8 percent in the West, and 6 percent in the South Central more than offset decreases of 6 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 3 percent in the North Atlantic regions. Some differences between farmers' intentions as of February 1 and their actual purchases are to be expected, the difference depending on egg-feed price relationships and other developments during the remainder of hatching season.

On February 1, 1961 farmers intended to purchase 12 percent more replacement birds in 1961 than in 1960, but the number of chickens raised turned out to be up only 4 percent. Intentions on February 1, 1960 were for a decrease of 9 percent from a year earlier compared with an actual decrease for the year of 14 percent. On February 1, 1959 intentions were down 1 percent from 1958, and the number raised was down 8 percent.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-January averaged 35.4 cents per dozen--up 0.4 cent a dozen from a month earlier but down 3.2 cents from mid-January 1961. The trend in egg prices during the month was irregular during the first half--higher during the third week and sharply lower at the close. Markets were affected by disruption of trading in many areas of the mid-West and South due to snowstorms and extreme cold.

Producers received an average of 16.0 cents per pound live weight for commercial broilers in mid-January, compared with 15.1 cents a month earlier and 16.5 cents a year earlier. The undertone of the markets during the month was firm. Live supplies of broilers were short of needs and many plants were operating at a reduced schedule. Some slacking in demand was becoming evident at the close of the month.

Farmers received an average of 10.1 cents per pound in mid-January for farm chickens (mostly hens), compared with 9.7 cents a month earlier and 12.5 cents in mid-January 1961. Offerings of light type hens were adequate for the demand during the month. Supplies of heavy weight hens were barely adequate for the good demand, and prices tended higher than a month earlier.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 18.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 18.6 cents a month earlier and 25.4 cents a year earlier. Processing of turkeys during the month was light. Trading in ready-to-cook birds was of a seasonal light nature. Prices on the future markets at Chicago tended higher and were influencing owners of storage turkeys to hold birds for still higher prices. Hatchings of turkey poults during January in the 10 producing States covered by weekly reports were much less than in January last year.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-January was $3.39 per 100 pounds--up 10 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash on January 15 was $4.64 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.55 a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash on January 15 was $4.64, compared witj $4.59 a year earlier. On January 15, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production during January was about 3 percent above January 1961, and 10 percent larger than the 1951-60 average for the month.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JANUARY 1962, With Comparisons

(In millions of pounds)

State	Jan.Av. 1951-60	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	State	Jan.Av. 1951-60	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962
N.Y.	739	851	845	884	Ga.	90	82	75	78
N.J.	96	97	95	95	Ky.	157	164	174	164
Pa.	489	542	537	561	Tenn.	152	142	157	146
Ohio	406	423	437	439	Ala.	86	72	74	70
Ind.	261	234	243	236	Miss.	98	91	92	92
Ill.	372	323	323	334	Ark.	76	63	67	59
Mich.	396	389	425	430	Okla.	124	107	119	107
Wis.	1,308	1,467	1,429	1,524	Texas	242	247	219	240
Minn.	804	966	887	990	Mont.	35	32	34	32
Iowa	461	475	446	487	Idaho	106	127	125	121
Mo.	275	267	250	270	Wyo.	15.3	13.8	13.5	13.4
N.Dak.	119	136	127	145	Colo.	67	68	63	62
S.Dak.	96	109	103	109	Utah	57	64	60	64
Nebr.	160	158	149	154	Wash.	131	147	161	159
Kans.	174	155	160	153	Oreg.	76	74	72	72
Md.	117	120	123	121	Calif.	544	647	659	667
Va.	142	149	151	152	Other States 1/	517	646	652	669
W.Va.	54	47	46	47					
N.C.	126	123	135	129					
S.C.	45	44	45	43	U.S.	9,213	9,862	9,772	10,118

1/ Monthly data for individual States not available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	14,370	9,000	7,500	544,700	338,000	281,000
Fla., All	47,970	51,000	54,000	2,158,700	2,295,000	2,430,000
Temple	2,310	4,000	4,000	104,000	180,000	180,000
Other	45,660	47,000	50,000	2,054,700	2,115,000	2,250,000
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,600	51,410	90,000	72,000
Ariz.	472	440	600	17,900	16,500	22,500
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
Total Above Varieties	64,122	62,715	63,955	2,780,226	2,751,900	2,817,000
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	22,624	16,000	15,000	858,900	600,000	562,000
Fla.	36,210	35,700	42,000	1,629,500	1,606,000	1,890,000
Texas	518	1,500	600	23,280	67,500	27,000
Ariz.	641	720	900	24,250	27,000	33,800
Total Valencia	59,992	53,920	58,500	2,535,930	2,300,500	2,512,800
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	36,994	25,000	22,500	1,403,600	938,000	843,000
Fla.	84,180	86,700	96,000	3,788,200	3,901,000	4,320,000
Texas	1,660	3,500	2,200	74,690	157,500	99,000
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,500	42,150	43,500	56,300
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
U. S., All Oranges	124,114	116,635	122,455	5,316,156	5,052,400	5,329,800
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	33,000	1,404,000	1,264,000	1,320,000
Seedless	19,250	19,200	21,000	770,000	768,000	840,000
Pink	—	7,300	7,000	—	292,000	280,000
White	—	11,900	14,000	—	476,000	560,000
Other	15,850	12,400	12,000	634,000	496,000	480,000
Texas	2,970	6,800	2,500	118,800	272,000	100,000
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,400	83,230	72,300	76,800
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	2,700	82,240	86,600	88,500
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,300	30,140	39,700	41,600
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	1,400	52,100	46,900	46,900
U. S., All Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	40,600	1,688,270	1,694,900	1,585,300
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,917	13,600	15,000	575,100	517,000	570,000
Ariz.	4/ 735	540	1,500	4/ 27,900	20,500	57,000
U. S., Lemons	15,064	14,140	16,500	580,680	537,500	627,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	328	310	330	13,120	12,400	13,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	329	500	900	14,818	22,500	40,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,320	4,900	3,800	194,350	220,000	171,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California, Valencia, 50,000 boxes (1,875 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines-90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, Irish 1962 Crop

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harvested acre: 1961	Yield per harvested acre: Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.3	9.7	7.4	149	135	160	1,990	1,310	1,184
Calif.	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total	27.7	23.5	21.9	156.8	211.4	193.1	4,327	4,967	4,229
	Acreage planted		Intentions	Yield per planted acre			Production		
E. SPRING:									
Fla.									
Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.5	155	190	---	3,098	3,990	Apr. 10
Other	5.1	3.5	2.5	106	146	---	535	510	"
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	150	---	58	150	"
Total	26.5	25.5	24.1	139.5	182.4	---	3,691	4,650	"
L. SPRING:									
N.Car.									
8N.E.Counties	13.9	13.5	11.9	126	152	---	1,735	2,046	May 10
OtherCounties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	---	599	437	"
S.Car.	9.0	6.0	4.5	82	85	---	748	510	"
Ga.	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	---	111	34	"
Ala.-Baldwin	19.0	15.5	11.5	106	88	---	1,930	1,364	"
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	---	500	900	"
Miss.	8.6	3.8	3.4	43	50	---	353	190	"
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.8	52	63	---	508	328	"
La.	8.5	3.8	3.6	43	52	---	356	198	"
Okla.	4.2	2.0	1.9	51	59	---	206	118	"
Texas	9.4	6.0	5.9	53	69	---	480	414	"
Ariz.	6.1	10.6	9.0	237	233	---	1,442	2,472	"
Calif.	54.1	58.5	48.0	277	325	---	14,866	19,012	"
Total	162.0	138.2	115.4	150.2	202.8	---	23,833	28,023	"
E. SUMMER:									
Mo.	9.2	5.0	4.5	70	90	---	591	450	June 11
Kans.	3.8	3.0	2.7	55	79	---	186	238	"
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.2	176	225	---	1,492	2,250	"
Md.	3.4	3.1	2.4	111	135	---	378	418	"
Va.-									
Eastern Shore	20.2	24.0	23.0	127	170	---	2,578	4,080	"
Norfolk	3.0	1.2	1.0	93	150	---	284	180	"
Other	6.7	4.3	4.0	65	68	---	436	292	"
N.Car.	10.5	7.0	6.7	70	113	---	703	792	"
Ga.	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	---	93	50	"
Ky.	15.3	9.8	9.0	62	65	---	931	637	"
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	---	883	747	"
Texas	8.4	13.0	13.4	147	171	---	1,225	2,222	"
Calif.	9.9	9.1	8.0	267	345	---	2,641	3,140	"
Total	115.2	99.5	92.9	109.9	155.7	---	12,423	15,496	"

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during January		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced during January	
	1961 1/	1962	1961 1/	1962	1961 1/	1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,982	3,704	1,910	2,015	76	75
N.H.	1,714	1,602	1,835	1,860	31	30
Vt.	714	700	1,919	1,913	14	13
Mass.	2,999	2,676	1,829	1,894	55	51
R.I.	358	336	1,798	1,879	6	6
Conn.	3,095	3,041	1,838	1,848	57	56
N.Y.	9,043	8,714	1,649	1,807	149	157
N.J.	10,297	9,880	1,429	1,522	147	150
Pa.	16,796	15,948	1,683	1,786	283	285
N.Atl.	48,998	46,601	1,669	1,766	818	823
Ohio	11,762	11,731	1,699	1,804	200	212
Ind.	11,780	11,598	1,814	1,810	214	210
Ill.	11,639	10,804	1,680	1,674	196	181
Mich.	6,632	6,443	1,755	1,841	116	119
Wis.	9,661	9,431	1,820	1,848	176	174
E.N.Cent.	51,474	50,007	1,752	1,792	902	896
Minn.	17,394	16,688	1,965	1,919	342	320
Iowa	23,332	22,851	1,891	1,876	441	429
Mo.	9,228	9,646	1,519	1,488	140	144
N.Dak.	2,398	2,278	1,525	1,550	37	35
S.Dak.	7,448	7,858	1,786	1,835	133	144
Nebr.	8,989	8,980	1,764	1,720	159	154
Kans.	6,460	6,034	1,631	1,556	105	94
W.N.Cent.	75,249	74,335	1,803	1,776	1,357	1,320
Del.	710	682	1,479	1,587	11	11
Md.	1,612	1,464	1,469	1,643	24	24
Va.	5,573	5,576	1,581	1,677	88	94
W.Va.	1,882	1,850	1,426	1,556	27	29
N.C.	10,253	10,870	1,612	1,662	165	181
S.C.	4,098	4,617	1,699	1,699	70	78
Ga.	11,006	12,352	1,699	1,730	187	214
Fla.	5,130	5,584	1,798	1,817	92	101
S.Atl.	40,264	42,995	1,649	1,703	664	732
Ky.	5,230	4,958	1,240	1,252	65	62
Tenn.	5,096	5,265	1,314	1,314	67	69
Ala.	6,662	7,330	1,637	1,581	109	116
Miss.	6,550	7,210	1,383	1,395	91	101
Ark.	5,446	6,833	1,451	1,457	79	100
La.	2,752	2,810	1,414	1,296	39	36
Okla.	3,109	3,086	1,414	1,407	44	43
Texas	13,126	13,316	1,460	1,432	192	191
S.Cent.	47,971	50,808	1,430	1,413	686	718
Mont.	1,070	1,061	1,699	1,680	18	18
Idaho	1,263	1,228	1,848	1,838	23	23
Wyo.	302	292	1,472	1,612	4	5
Colo.	1,411	1,500	1,540	1,513	22	23
N.Mex.	730	775	1,507	1,519	11	12
Ariz.	755	811	1,752	1,736	13	14
Utah	1,450	1,404	1,798	1,829	26	26
Nev.	76	74	1,476	1,472	1	1
Wash.	4,653	4,616	1,947	1,854	91	86
Oreg.	2,816	2,615	1,900	1,900	54	50
Calif.	26,528	28,848	1,848	1,829	490	528
West.	41,054	43,224	1,834	1,818	753	786
U.S.	305,010	307,970	1,698	1,713	5,180	5,275

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